

NEW BETHLEHEM STEEL NOTES

APPROVAL BY STOCKHOLDERS TO ISSUE OF \$7,500,000.

Money From Sale Will Be Used to Retire \$2,500,000 Notes and Double Mill Capacity—No Dividend on Common Just Now—Schwab on Steel Outlook.

Approval to the issuance of \$7,500,000 of new five year sinking fund gold notes by the Bethlehem Steel Corporation was given by the stockholders of the corporation at a special meeting held yesterday in Newark.

The money derived from the sale of the notes will be used to retire the existing issue of \$2,500,000 of gold notes and to provide for new construction which it is anticipated will result in doubling the capacity of the corporation's open hearth steel mill and of its structural steel works.

These notes are secured by the corporation's own guarantee and by the pledge of half the Bethlehem Steel Company's interest in the Juragua Iron Company, the nominal value of this pledge being \$300,000; by the entire outstanding stocks, except for directors' shares, of the Bethlehem Steel Company, the Union Iron Works and the Harlan & Hollingsworth Corporation; by 7,400 shares of Samuel L. Moore & Sons Corporation and 2,400 shares of the Bethlehem Iron Mines Company.

Arrangements have already been made to sell the notes authorized yesterday to the Mercantile Trust Company, Equitable Trust Company and Hallgarten & Co.

In his address to the stockholders yesterday President Charles M. Schwab said that as any further increase in the price of steel was now operating full, he held out no hopes of a distribution on the common next year because the concern's operating capital had been supplied by private advances.

Another claim which was considered advisable to satisfy before the common was put on a dividend paying basis.

Mr. Schwab incidentally remarked that he was serving without salary as president of the corporation.

Regarding the present condition of the steel industry, Mr. Schwab said that he thought prices were refusing to advance for delivery as far ahead as last March.

"Ten years ago," said Mr. Schwab, "I predicted that the steel industry would reach \$100,000,000 a year. P. Morgan told me that he would be satisfied if they reached \$50,000,000 a year."

"My prediction has not been fulfilled yet, but you see it is being realized. I am just as optimistic now with regard to the future of the steel industry as I was then. We are on the verge of enormous expansion in this business, and I predict that within ten years our annual consumption of steel, which now amounts to 25,000,000 tons, will reach 40,000,000 tons. I believe that present prices are very low and that they will go higher."

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Extraordinary Business Activity Reported by the Commercial Agencies.

The commercial reporting agencies this week speak of the tremendous recovery of business now going on at an unequalled rate. Prices maintain a very high level.

Bradstreet's will say to-day: Except for the fact that unseasonably warm weather tends to retard the fullest development of retail trade in heavy weight and winter goods, the general trade and industrial report this week is one of widespread and increasing activity.

Jobbing trade in dry goods, millinery, clothing, hardware and, in fact, most lines of distribution is active, holiday demand is broadening and spring trade reports are very good, increases being general in nearly all lines.

The same is true of industrial operations. Iron and steel mills are active as ever, with outputs close to or in excess of the maximum; coal is in increasing demand and lumber and other material are active, despite the advanced stage of the season, reflecting the continued rush in building.

Dun's will say: Without exception the reports of trade both wholesale and retail in all parts of the country are more than satisfactory and hold out the promise for 1910 of a year of unequalled business.

What this means, expressed in almost inconceivable figures, is that the United States is now producing its wealth at a rate never before achieved. Neither the high prevailing prices nor the discussion of disputed economic policies seem in any way to shake confidence or check the industrial progress.

The has taken the advance in money rates and financial conditions, which three or four weeks ago appeared somewhat threatening, are now undisturbed. The volume of bank earnings, measured by the increase in the reserve fund, is in many cities greater than ever before and all records in New York for one day were broken during the week.

It is seen that bank clearings increased 38.9 per cent. over 1908 and 23.1 per cent. over 1906, and outside New York 28.6 per cent. over 1908 and 13 per cent. over 1906, some idea is obtainable of the extraordinary recovery which has been made in a short time in business activity.

NEW BY-LAWS FOR SEABOARD.

Special Committee Drawing Them Up—Will Also Nominate General Officers.

It was said unofficially yesterday that a special committee of Seaboard Air Line directors had been appointed to nominate the executive officers of the road, define their authority and revise the by-laws.

The recommendations of the committee, it is expected, will be submitted to the stockholders of the road at their annual meeting on November 11.

The special committee is composed of L. F. Loree, president of the Delaware and Hudson; V. Van Den Berg, of Landburg; Thalmann & Co., B. F. Yorkum, chairman of the St. Louis and San Francisco; S. Davies Warfield, president of the Continental Trust Company of Baltimore, one of the receivers of the Seaboard, and now chairman of its executive committee; John Skelton Williams, former president of the system; N. S. Meldrum, of Blair & Wallace; B. Donham, vice president of the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston; and Franklin G. Brown of Redmond & Co.

The officers to which this committee are to make recommendations include a president and the first and second vice-presidents.

Litigation Over Plane Merger. TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 5.—The American Piano Company has filed a bill in Chancery to compel Ernest J. Knabe, Jr., and William Knabe, formerly owners of all the capital stock of the Knabe company, to surrender capital stock in the American Piano Company to the Knabe company.

The American Piano Company was formed by a merger of the Knabe company, Chickering & Sons and the Foster-Armstrong companies.

The Knabe company was organized on the basis of the assets of the constituent companies to be determined by appraisal.

It is charged that as a result of fraudulent manipulation on behalf of the Knabe company their net tangible assets were inflated at \$1,787,269 instead of their true value of \$1,655,529.

GOSSIP OF WALL STREET.

IN THE LATE TRADING YESTERDAY ENTHUSIASM OVER A MARKET BUOYANT UP TO THAT TIME WAS TEMPERED BY CONSIDERATION OF THE PROSPECTS OF AN UNFAVORABLE CASH STATEMENT TO-DAY.

There was some speculation about a possible advance in the German and English bank rates next week. These were not taken very seriously in international banking houses, but the mere suggestion was of course unpleasant. In regard to the general opinion of an unfavorable bank statement was more seriously entertained. Abundant reasons for the belief were found in the loss of \$4,000,000 by the banks to the Sub-Treasury last week Friday, in the heavy interest and dividend disbursements by the banks on November 1 and in yesterday's advance in time money rates. It was nowhere believed that the banks would fall to show a surplus, but that the surplus would be appreciably reduced, principally on account of a tardy return of the November interest and dividend disbursements, was an opinion rather prevalent among bankers.

Copper, Smelters, Atchafalpa, Colorado Fuel, Pennsylvania and Steel common, all of them stocks particularly active in the week's speculation, sustained losses on the day. In Union Pacific, New York Central, Great Northern and Northern Pacific the gains up to the last hour of trading were more than enough to withstand the declining movement in the late trading. Pennsylvania's continued heaviness was ascribed to the selling of stock for the purpose of rights. It was calculated that in this way a holder might keep a string to his stock while selling it and supply himself with funds that might be profitably used in the considerable period before the date of payment on the new stock.

Though the market was buoyant the Street conjured up very little in the way of rumor or novel report. There was a circulating story as any original here was sent over from the other side. From Berlin, for instance, it was reported that the alleged negotiations for an agreement on prices among copper producers were credited to the fact that the details were being worked out by the public press. Another of the reports was quite an encouraging though more roundabout. This one originated in Paris, was transmitted to London, then relayed by cable to Boston. When it got here the Street learned from the Paris bank buying cable on American stocks in the London market.

An unusual movement of the day was that in St. Joseph and Grand Island. The common advanced 3 1/2 points, the first preferred 4 points and the second preferred 1 1/2 points. Prior to the latter part of 1908 Mr. Harriman owned personal control of the road, but that year the Union Pacific acquired blocks of each of the three classes of stock and it was announced that these holdings were sold by Mr. Harriman. The company has paid no dividends except on the first preferred and on that none since 1902.

When the market opened the exchange teemed with reports of copper combinations, mergers, listings of stocks in Paris, and other news of the kind that has become more frequent than ever. They have shown a lack of confidence in the speculation in a way that indicates as strikingly as possible a profound belief in their expressed opinions. In other words, they have turned away from the speculation and are looking for the real thing. The market is now at \$2.50 a bale and are insisting, as a general thing, on margins of \$5 a bale. Some of the more conservative houses are demanding \$7.50 a bale or 150 points from all customers.

Before the Sully movement \$1 a bale was the customary margin in cotton, and when that movement collapsed margins disappeared almost instantaneously and a great many brokers sustained heavy losses from the inability to close out customers' accounts before the market swept away the low limit of the margins. Practically all cotton brokers have so arranged their affairs that no such losses will be experienced at the end of the present campaign.

Speculators in Colorado Fuel have been told that the advent of John D. Rockefeller and the fact that the stock is now being sold at a profit of 100 per cent. on the preferred stock. Only \$2,000,000 of the preferred has not been paid since February, 1903, and the rate is 8 per cent. per annum. There was about \$22 per cent. or \$1,000,000. The company showed for the year ended June 30 last a surplus of \$558,000 after the payment of all charges, which is better by \$561,000 than the showing at the end of the previous year. The hope of a beginning of dividends on the preferred, but in the profit and loss account the debt balance is \$1,230,000, which isn't encouraging. By a curious coincidence the advance in the common stock this year has paid for the entire year's dividend on the preferred stock. The stock has increased in back dividends on the preferred. Yesterday, for instance, they were about 50 on a parity, the common selling around 52, which is just about the percentage of the unpaid preferred dividends.

Whenever the Harriman stocks pick up, as they did yesterday, the principal bull point is a prospect of an increased dividend on Southern Pacific. The stock has advanced on the slightest official or semi-official sanction, and something is also heard of the stubbornness of Union Pacific preferred. This stock has persisted in a position well above par while the rest of the market has been in a downward movement. The stock has been in a position well above par while the rest of the market has been in a downward movement.

When Mr. Patten, who cleaned up on wheat, gets out of cotton he can go into the copper market and come out a winner. The copper market is now a number of pools in the copper stocks both on the exchange and on the curb.

RAILROAD TAXES IN JERSEY.

Assessors Have Jacked Up the Total Valuation Nearly \$9,000,000.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 5.—The State Board of Assessors has filed with the State Comptroller a schedule of the valuations of railroad and canal property for 1909. The total valuation is \$221,214,158, an increase of \$9,884,108 over last year. The total tax levied is \$5,088,345, an increase over 1908 of \$428,813. The local taxing districts will receive \$1,337,340 and the State \$3,751,004. Under the present law there will be applicable for general purposes \$1,337,340 and for the State \$3,751,004 and the remaining \$2,719,000 will be distributed for public school purposes among the various school districts.

The aggregate assessed valuation of the large railroad systems operating in the State is as follows: Pennsylvania, \$90,340,835; Central, \$60,455,327; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, \$48,886,842; Lehigh Valley, \$23,905,942; Erie, \$23,825,740; Philadelphia and Reading, \$11,408,240; New York, Susquehanna and Western, \$7,655,664.

MORTGAGE AND LOAN CO. FOR MEXICO.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 5.—The Mortgage and Loan Banking Company opened for business here to-day. It is a new institution with a capital stock of \$1,200,000, which will soon be increased.

Americans are largely interested in the institution.

SUGAR FREIGHT WAR BEGINS

EASTERN TRUNK LINE REDUCES TRANSMISSISSIPPI RATES.

Reduction of Eight Cents a Hundred Pounds to Compete With New Orleans Railroads Because They Have Been Trying for Central West Trade.

At a meeting of the Eastern Trunk Line Association yesterday it was decided to reduce the rates on sugar destined for St. Louis, Mississippi and Missouri River places west to 20 cents a hundred pounds, a reduction of eight cents a hundred from the previous schedule. Rates to intermediate destinations will not be affected. The new tariff will go into effect on December 20.

This action on the part of the Eastern trunk lines follows a 4 cent reduction, announced last week, by roads out of New Orleans on sugar consigned to places in the Central Freight Association territory. This territory roughly comprises the quadrangle between Buffalo, Pittsburgh, the Ohio River, St. Louis and Chicago.

Hitherto rates have been so adjusted that this central country was served by the trunk lines running from the Atlantic seaboard, while places to the west were apportioned to the roads out of New Orleans. The Central Freight Association territory has always been regarded as geographically belonging to the Eastern roads, as the haul thither is about one-third less in distance than from New Orleans.

The assertion has been made that the Southern lines, headed by the Illinois Central, are reaching out for business to which they are not entitled for the sake of developing the refineries along the line which they control. The New York refineries. The Eastern trunk lines have therefore drawn up a schedule designed to encroach on the territory of the New Orleans roads for the purpose of cutting the rates on the East and opening new markets for the Eastern refineries, to compensate them for the markets lost by the introduction of New Orleans sugar.

Sugar forms a very important part of the westbound freight traffic of the trunk lines, its volume being estimated at 100,000 tons a year. The tonnage is virtually unaffected, as the 8 cent reduction applies only to sugar sent into territory which has previously been closed, to Eastern producers.

NOT NOVEL OR PLAUSIBLE.

Says the Court of the Schemes Whereby Gimbernat Was Hired.

Julius R. Gimbernat, who has figured in the newspapers to some extent, was before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday when the court awarded to Henry M. Black about \$11,000 out of a total fund of \$128,000 held for Gimbernat by the Mercantile Trust Company as trustee under the will of his father, Julius R. Gimbernat.

The will provided that the son should receive the principal of the trust fund at certain ages, one-fourth to be paid when he was 25. After he became 21 in 1901 young Gimbernat applied to Black for a loan of \$3,000. Black refused and Black gave it to him and took an assignment of Gimbernat's interest in the fund to that amount. Gimbernat got only \$2,073.50 of the money, the balance being retained by Black to cover the expenses of the loan, including \$500 for "legal expenses and brokerage." The court finds that there were no legal expenses.

Black, who is now dead, Gimbernat asked for another loan of \$5,000, but Black refused to purchase a further interest of \$5,000 in the legacy. This time Gimbernat asked Black for a loan of \$10,000. Black refused and Gimbernat took the \$10,000 from Black and gave it to him and took an assignment of Gimbernat's interest in the fund to that amount. Gimbernat got only \$2,073.50 of the money, the balance being retained by Black to cover the expenses of the loan, including \$500 for "legal expenses and brokerage." The court finds that there were no legal expenses.

Justice Scott, writing the opinion of the Appellate Division, says "it is quite impossible to find that these transactions were made for the purpose of paying up the accumulated dividends on the preferred stock, and adds that the devices and methods by which it was sought to cover up the real nature of the transactions were so transparent that they could have been seen by any person of ordinary intelligence. They have not even the merit of novelty or of plausibility."

CARNegie TRUST CO. SUES.

Keyboltes Declare They Own Nothing and Will Bring Counter Suit.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 5.—Suit for \$137,955.35, alleged to be the balance on a note for \$375,000, was filed to-day in the County Court by the Carnegie Trust Company, New York, against Rudolph and Leopold Keyboltes, bankers and brokers of this city and New York. The petition says that a note for \$375,000 was issued by the plaintiff to the defendants May 1, 1906, and that subsequently all was paid except the sum named in this action. Interest is also asked.

"The Keyboltes do not own the Carnegie company one cent," declared Attorney Adam Kramer, representing the Keyboltes, when notified of the suit.

"The same principles are involved in this suit as were involved in the recent suit brought by the Carnegie Trust Company. The Keyboltes had agreed to take certain securities held by the Carnegie Trust Company, then found that those securities were not what they were represented to be and they refused to take them. Now the Carnegie Trust Company sues in an effort to enforce the agreement."

"We are really glad that this suit has been filed, as it gives us a chance to come back at the Carnegie Trust Company with a counter suit," continued Attorney Kramer. "Our counter suit will be for money not involved in the transaction on which the Carnegie company sues, but for a balance on deposit with the Carnegie company. I do not know just the exact amount of the balance, for I have not received the statement of the Keyboltes' bookkeeper in New York."

VICTORY FOR SENATOR CLARK.

Sale of United Verde Copper Company Adjudged Legal by the Appellate Court.

Former United States Senator William A. Clark won before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday when the court reversed a judgment obtained by Prof. George A. Treadwell in the lower court, holding that the sale of the United Verde Copper Company in 1900 was illegal.

The United Verde Copper Company was organized in 1893 with a capital stock of \$3,000,000, consisting of 300,000 shares. In 1899 Senator Clark held about 95 cents out of the stock in that year, because the company had been compelled to pay about \$38,000 in taxes in this State every year because it was a New York corporation, the directors decided to sell the company to a New York corporation and to reorganize under the laws of West Virginia. The property was sold to the reorganization committee in 1900.

THE GRAIN MARKETS.

Prices Decline After an Early Advance—Cables Better Than Expected and Shorts Cover—But Receipts Large and Cash Trade Sluggish.

Wheat closed lower following mainly to big receipts, the persistent absence of export buying and further reports of dull and slow markets in the South and of some slowing up in the milling demand at other points. Bears hammered and forced renewed liquidation. They think the movement will continue heavy for some time to come and that prices must slide until they reach a point where foreign buyers will enter the market and buy freely. The total primary receipts were 3,840,000 bushels, against 3,622,462 last year. Crop reports from the winter wheat belt were bearish. The Modern Miller says that the prospects are for a larger crop than usual and that the average condition of the plant water up is much better than a year ago. Beneficial rains were reported in southeastern and southwestern Russia, and the total crop is expected to be 14,000,000 bushels, against 14,400,000 last year and 14,000,000 last year. The stock at Minneapolis increased 50,000 bushels for the week; that at Duluth 100,000 bushels. The stock at Chicago increased 100,000 bushels for the week. The stock at St. Louis increased 100,000 bushels for the week. The stock at Kansas City increased 100,000 bushels for the week. The stock at Omaha increased 100,000 bushels for the week. The stock at Des Moines increased 100,000 bushels for the week. The stock at St. Paul increased 100,000 bushels for the week. The stock at Minneapolis increased 100,000 bushels for the week. The stock at Duluth increased 100,000 bushels for the week. The stock at Chicago increased 100,000 bushels for the week. The stock at St. Louis increased 100,000 bushels for the week. The stock at Kansas City increased 100,000 bushels for the week. The stock at Omaha increased 100,000 bushels for the week. The stock at Des Moines increased 100,000 bushels for the week. The stock at St. Paul increased 100,000 bushels for the week. 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